Emergency Banking Act (pg.694) – a generally conservative bill designed to mainly protect larger banks from being dragged down by the weakness of smaller ones. Importance was that this helped to put money back into the banks instead of remaining under people’s mattresses.

Economy Act (pg.694) – reduced government salaries and pensions to veterans by fifteen percent. Importance: Was designed to convince fiscally conservative Americans that the federal government was in safe, responsible hands.

21st Amendment (pg.694) – repealed the 18th Amendment. Importance: Allowed alcohol beverages to be sold legally, creating revenue and making the people happy.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration (pg.695) – one of the programs made by FDR, this one focused on agriculture. Importance: This program had helped large farmers and doom smaller ones; a more effective program was the Rural Electrification Administration, where they tried to bring electric power to farmers.

National Recovery Administration (pg.695) – one of the programs made by FDR; the leader of this was Hugh S. Johnson. Importance was that they tried to make business owners give better benefits and conditions to their workers, however with no enforcement this program had miserably failed.

Tennessee Valley Authority (pg.697) – one of the programs created by the Roosevelt’s administration, this focused on building dams in TN. Importance was that this program had created cheap electric power to those in TN.

Glass-Steagall Act (pg.698) – gave government the power to curb irresponsible speculation by banks. His had established the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (another program) (where they had limited bank deposits to $2,500 and convinced Congress to pass a banking act that transferred authority from the regional Federal Reserve banks to the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

Securities and Exchange Commission (pg.698) – another program created by FDR, focused on the stock market. Importance was that it “policed” the stock market.

“Federal Relief Programs” (pg.698) – These plans included the FERA, CWA, and the CCC; FERA provided cash grants to create bankrupt relief agencies; CWA created some jobs for a while; CCC tried to provide young men employment. Importance: These programs were relief efforts of the GD.

American Liberty League (pg.699) – an opposition group to FDR’s New Deal; lead by the Du Pont family. Importance: They like their allies-the American Communist Party and Socialist Party had failed to attract supporters.

Huey Long (pg.700) – a senator in Louisiana at the time. Importance was that he like Father Charles E. Coughlin protested against FDR’s actions and created the Share-Our-Wealth Society (the rich give to poor) where he planned to run as a third candidate hoping to allow the Republicans to win the election.

“Roosevelt’s response” (pg.701) – due to political pressures and the continuing economic crisis, he launched the Second New Deal which included critical new laws such as the Holding Company Act of 1935 (hostile against monopolies), tariff changes (taxed monopolists more), and signed the bill allowing the National Labor Relations Board. Importance: These actions would keep America a little better and make the people happy.

Congress of Industrial Organizations (pg.701) – founder of this committee was John L. Lewis. Importance: This was a militant labor organization, competing with the AFL, and had already began organizing major battles in the automobile and steel industries.

Sit-Down Strike (pg.701) – a type of strike where people go to work and do nothing, they refuse to go until their conditions are met. Importance was that this short lived type of strike was effective in recognizing different unions.

The “Memorial Day Massacre” (pg.703) – a 1937 strike, where ten demonstrators were killed and ninety others were wounded. Importance was that after this strikes, most strikes had ended in the favor of unions.

Social Security Act (pg.703) – was made up of two different programs; for the elderly (one main one being retirement, the other federal assistance); it also created unemployment insurance. Importance was that this is still being used today.

Works Progress Administration (pg.703) – another program by FDR, this was a much larger system of work relief than the CWA. Importance: This had created jobs for (mostly male) Americans.

Alf Landon (pg.704) – a governor of Kansas, president nominee for the Republicans. Importance: His loss revealed that the Democrats would receive power for a very long time.

Court Packing (pg.708) – a plan by FDR to add six new justices to the Supreme Court. Importance: this plan was a huge success for FDR but it did lasting political damage to the administration.

Roosevelt Recession (pg.708) – a recession in 1937, caused by many factors, the widely believed one was the administration’s unwise decision to reduce spending.

The “Broker State” (pg.709) - a state brokering the competing claims of numerous groups. Importance: Helped to balance businesses.

“Black Cabinet” (pg.710) – members: Robert Weaver, William Hastie, Mary McLeod. Importance: This eventually helped blacks to vote for the Democrats instead of the Republicans.

John Collier (pg.711) – a former social worker, he wanted to help the Indians. Importance: He supported the legislation for Indians, which became the Indian Reorganization Act where Indians have regained almost four million acres of land, but some of it was arid, the other was desert.

Eleanor Roosevelt (pg.711) – wife of FDR. Importance: She pressured her husband to allow positions for women at the lower levels of the federal bureaucracy.

Welfare (pg.714) – governmental provision of economic assistance to persons in need. Importance: FDR put this into the capitalist system of America, creating a mixed economy.